



BOROUGH AND PORT OF BARRY

Public Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

1956



MARY LENNOX

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health
Port Medical Officer*



BOROUGH AND PORT OF BARRY

Public Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

1956

MARY LENNOX

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health
Port Medical Officer*

BARRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

(also acting as the Port Health Authority).

Mayor:

Alderman W. EAST, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

Councillor R. D. WILLIAMS.

Aldermen:

J. P. BENNETT	H. W. DURMAN	Mrs. M. HOLLAND
R. M. HOWELL	A. R. M. ROOK	T. YEOMAN

Councillors:

T. G. BASSETT	D. J. BOON, J.P.	B. CRIPPS
G. E. FOLEY	L. HEFFERNAN	Mrs. M. M. HIGGINS
C. T. HOLMES	T. JEAVONS	T. JONES
C. B. KING	E. O. MORGAN	I. E. PHILLIPS
A. C. PONSFORD	C. T. PRICE	W. C. STONE, J.P.
A. G. THOMAS	G. F. TODD	A. C. D. WEBBER
B. WILLIAMS		Mrs. A. O. YEOMAN

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1956).

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor W. C. STONE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. E. FOLEY

The Mayor (Alderman W. EAST, J.P.)

Alderman J. P. BENNETT	Councillor T. JONES
Alderman R. M. HOWELL	Councillor E. O. MORGAN
Councillor Mrs. A. O. YEOMAN	Councillor C. T. PRICE
Councillor D. J. BOON, J.P.	Councillor B. WILLIAMS
Councillor R. D. WILLIAMS	(Deputy Mayor)

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st December, 1956).

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Town Clerk and Clerk to Port Health Authority:

J. CLEMENTS COLLEY, LL.B. (Lond.), L.A.M.T.P.I.

Borough Treasurer and Treasurer to Port Health Authority:

C. T. MCLEOD, A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:

MARY LENNOX, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port
Medical Officer (part-time):*

G. W. MONRO, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Public Health Inspector (Borough) and Chief Public
Health Inspector to Port Health Authority:*

C. H. SYMMONDS, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.B.E.
(also holds Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods—
Royal Sanitary Institute).

BOROUGH AND PORT OF BARRY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WOODLANDS ROAD

BARRY, GLAM.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Barry Borough Council (also acting as the Port Health Authority).

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Borough and Port for the year 1956.

The Report in respect of the Borough (Pages 4 to 38) has been prepared on the lines indicated in Circular 19/56 (Wales) whilst that for the Port complies with Ministry of Health letter dated 20th November, 1956 (M/H. Ref.: 5A. 93004/3/1C) (Form Port 20).

The Port Health Section is to be found from page 39 onwards.

BOROUGH OF BARRY

Area of Borough: 4,265.6 acres.

Rateable Value: At 31/3/56—£265,872 (based on a total of 12,441 assessments).

Ascertained product of a 1d. Rate, 1955/56—£1,051 2s. 0d.

Population:

Registrar-General's estimated Home population at	
Mid-Year, 1956	41,920

This estimate has been used for the statistics shown in this Report.

(NOTE—"Home Population" figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area).

Census 1951 (as at midnight 8th/9th April, 1951)

The following extract from the Registrar-General's County Report for Glamorgan sets out Ages (quinary) and Marital Condition in respect of the Borough.

This Table is included for future reference purposes.

BARRY M.B.

	Total Population		Married Only	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	19,734	21,256	10,387	10,512
Marital condition:				
Single	8,557	8,350		
Married	10,387	10,512	10,387	10,512
Widowed	716	2,287		
Divorced	74	107		
Age last birthday:				
0—4	1,848	1,859		
5—9	1,539	1,480		
10—14	1,399	1,391		
15—19	1,239	1,341	7	68
20—24	1,329	1,515	356	753
25—29	1,548	1,663	1,042	1,234
30—34	1,432	1,494	1,175	1,272
35—39	1,448	1,484	1,252	1,238
40—44	1,401	1,422	1,223	1,185
45—49	1,374	1,500	1,203	1,214
50—54	1,318	1,393	1,192	1,073
55—59	1,120	1,350	963	941
60—64	935	1,039	788	604
65—69	706	829	559	425
70—74	485	690	324	269
75—79	341	458	210	128
80—84	160	241	73	41
85—89	66	87	18	7
90—94	16	13	2	—
95 and over	—	4	—	—

The following comparative Table shows age groups for England and Wales and Barry expressed as percentages of total population.

Age Group	England and Wales	Barry
	(per cent.)	(per cent.)
0—4 years	8.50	9.04
5—14 „	13.75	14.17
15—24 „	12.83	13.23
25—34 „	14.46	14.97
35—44 „	15.38	14.04
45—54 „	13.69	13.63
55—64 „	10.45	10.91
65—74 „	7.42	6.61
75—84 „	3.09	2.93
85 years and over	0.43	0.45

Extracts from Vital Statistics

AREA COMPARABILITY FACTORS. These factors are provided by the Registrar-General in respect of birth and death-rates in order to make approximate allowance for the way in which local populations differ in age and sex distribution from England and Wales as a whole.

The local crude rates have to be multiplied by the area factor before they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

Comparability Factors for Barry for 1956:—

Births	0.96
Deaths	1.10

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated Home population.

Crude	17.44
Adjusted by A.C.F.	16.74
Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	31.79

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated Home population:—

Crude	10.69
Adjusted by A.C.F.	11.76

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES

(Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births)

Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	—
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	2.65

Infant Mortality

DEATH-RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	31.46
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	33.09
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..			—

Neo-Natal Mortality

DEATH-RATES OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	17.78
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	18.71
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..			—

The statistics set out above have been calculated from the following details of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths, which have been adjusted for inward and outward transfers.

BIRTHS

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births (Legitimate)	...	382	313	695
Live Births (Illegitimate)	...	12	24	36
TOTAL		394	337	731

STILLBIRTHS

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stillbirths (Legitimate)	...	10	12	22
Stillbirths (Illegitimate)	...	1	1	2
TOTAL		11	13	24

DEATHS

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
All Ages			247	201	448
Under 1 year of age (included above)					
Legitimate			13	10	23
Illegitimate			—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age (included in the "Under 1 year" Group above)					
Legitimate			8	5	13
Illegitimate			—	—	—

Deaths

DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE BOROUGH

<i>Ward</i>			<i>Number of Deaths</i>		<i>Ward Population as at 1951 Census</i>
Cadoxton	..	..	55	..	6,887
Castleland	..	..	46	..	4,378
Court	..	..	50	..	5,268
Dock	..	..	30	..	4,397
High Street	..	..	90	..	5,881
Holton	..	..	85	..	8,050
Park ..	..	..	92	..	6,129
	Total	..	448		40,990

VITAL STATISTICS—TABLES I, II AND III

Table I (page 9) sets out the Vital Statistics for the District during the years 1952-1956.

Table II (page 9) shows the comparative 1956 Birth Rates and Death Rates in respect of England and Wales and our own District.

In Table III (page 10) may be found the Vital Statistics, 1956—for the Administrative County of Glamorgan.

Maternal Welfare

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA

38 cases were notified during the Year, giving a rate of 50.33 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

In 1955, thirty-two cases were notified, the rate of incidence being 44.08.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 16.33.

DEATHS

During the year, two deaths were reported as due to "Pregnancy and Childbirth."

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 0.56 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

Infant Mortality

During the year there were 23 deaths of infants under one year of age and Table V (page 12) shows the various causes.

Of the 23 infant deaths, 17 occurred in hospital.

Table III—Glamorgan (Administrative County)—Vital Statistics, 1956

	Estimated Population 1956	Number of Births	BIRTHS		Number of Deaths	DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY Deaths under 1 year	NEO-NATAL MORTALITY Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
			Rate per 1,000 Population			Rate per 1,000 Population				
			Crude	Adj'ted		Crude	Adj'ted			
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ...	738,060	11,629	15.76	15.60	9,053	12.27	13.99	352	236	20.29
BOROUGHS										
Barry M.B. ...	41,920	731	17.44	16.74	448	10.69	11.76	23	13	17.78
Cowbridge M.B. ...	1,030	13	12.61	13.25	19	18.45	19.19	—	—	—
Neath M.B. ...	31,250	457	14.62	13.60	360	11.52	13.02	12	9	19.69
Port Talbot M.B. ...	47,130	883	18.74	18.18	493	10.52	13.57	25	18	20.39
Rhondda M.B. ...	107,400	1,524	14.19	13.91	1,446	13.46	15.61	45	26	17.06
URBAN DISTRICTS										
Aberdare Urban ...	40,240	563	13.99	14.55	622	15.46	15.61	16	13	23.09
Bridgend Urban ...	14,500	261	18.00	17.10	154	10.62	11.26	9	9	34.48
Caerphilly Urban ...	37,110	764	20.59	19.56	407	10.97	14.70	21	12	15.71
Gelligaer Urban ...	36,210	644	17.79	18.32	422	11.65	14.68	31	18	27.95
Glyncorrwg Urban ...	9,660	216	22.36	21.91	107	11.08	15.84	8	4	18.52
Llchwyr Urban ...	25,760	349	13.55	13.96	310	12.03	14.08	12	7	20.06
Maesteg Urban ...	22,660	373	16.46	16.62	232	10.24	13.00	9	6	16.09
Mountain Ash Urban ...	30,670	462	15.06	14.91	390	12.72	15.39	12	8	17.32
Ogmore & Garw Urban ...	22,240	360	16.19	16.35	273	12.28	14.74	12	10	27.78
Penarth Urban ...	19,040	303	15.91	15.75	241	12.66	11.77	7	5	16.50
Pontypridd Urban ...	37,700	537	14.24	13.67	466	12.36	13.35	10	4	7.45
Porthcawl Urban ...	9,980	134	13.43	13.83	140	14.03	12.07	5	2	14.93
RURAL DISTRICTS										
Cardiff Rural ...	38,000	572	15.05	15.80	515	13.55	11.65	16	12	20.98
Cowbridge Rural ...	19,240	309	16.06	17.99	141	7.33	12.75	7	4	12.94
Gower Rural ...	11,890	185	15.56	16.49	147	12.36	10.38	6	5	27.03
Llantrisant Rural ...	25,700	426	16.58	15.92	271	10.54	13.49	14	11	25.82
Neath Rural ...	41,350	589	14.24	13.96	470	11.37	14.44	17	12	20.37
Penybont Rural ...	35,270	535	15.17	15.17	499	14.15	12.59	23	19	35.51
Pontardawe Rural ...	32,050	439	13.70	13.97	477	14.88	16.07	12	9	20.50

Table IV.—Causes of Death—Barry M.B., 1956

CAUSE OF DEATH	Rate per Million Population	Total	Males	Females	AGE GROUPS											
					Un-der 1	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	191	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syphilitic disease	48	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	215	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	286	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	143	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	72	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	787	33	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	8	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	48	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1,407	59	21	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	16
Coronary Disease, Angina	1,813	76	51	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	19	24
Hypertension with Heart Disease	358	15	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Other Heart Disease	1,264	53	21	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	9
Other Circulatory Disease	453	19	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	477	20	8	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Bronchitis	525	22	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	167	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	143	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	72	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	167	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	191	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	119	5	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	1,002	42	22	20	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	119	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	453	19	9	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	95	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10,687	448	247	201	23	1	1	1	1	2	7	14	33	69	114	182

TABLE V

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE												
	Under 1 Mth	1-2 Mths	2-3 Mths	3-4 Mths	4-5 Mths	5-6 Mths	6-7 Mths	7-8 Mths	8-9 Mths	9-10 Mths	10-11 Mths	11-12 Mths	Total
Asphyxia (Misadventure) ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Birth Injury ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Abnormalities ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gastroenteritis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Respiratory Disease...	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Septicaemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	13	3	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23

Neo-Natal Mortality

Of the 23 deaths of children under the age of one year (see Table V), 13 occurred during the first month of life. Fuller details of these are set out in the following Table.

TABLE VI

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE										Total
	0-1 Day	1-2 Days	2-3 Days	3-4 Days	4-5 Days	5-6 Days	6-7 Days	7-14 Days	14-21 Days	21-28 Days	
Asphyxia (Misadventure)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Abnormalities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity ...	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	4	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	13

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—BARRY M.B., 1956 **TABLE VII**

DISEASE	No. OF CASES NOTIFIED													No. OF CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD							DEATHS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
														Cases removed to Hospital	Cadoxton Ward	Casteland Ward	Court Ward	Dock Ward	High St. Ward	Hollon Ward	Park Ward	At all ages	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—64 years	65 years and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Dysentery ...	82	1	2	3	9	11	27	8	7	6	2	4	2	-	12	7	16	5	3	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 48 Admissions of cases of Tuberculosis to Sanatoria during the Year.

† The 19 other Pneumonia deaths shown in Table IV (page 11) were due to Non-notifiable Pneumonia.

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Table VII (page 14) sets out details of cases notified during the Year and shows distribution throughout the District.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

Sixty-four new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two other forms were notified during the Year, as compared with fifty and seven respectively for 1955.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.191 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.215 for 1955.

There have been no deaths from other forms of tuberculosis since 1954.

Details of cases on the Register were as follows:—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
At 1st January, 1956	187	189	376	40	57	97	473
At 31st December, 1955	204	216	420	40	58	98	518

The following Table shows the classification of new cases and deaths during 1956 according to age groups and sex:—

TABLE VIII

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Meninges & Central Nervous System		Other Forms		Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 Years	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 Years	2	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
10—14 Years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 Years	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 Years	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 Years	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 Years	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
45—64 Years	8	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
65 and upwards	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	30	34	—	—	1	1	6	2

NOTE—The details of deaths given in the above Table relate to the total notified cases on the Register. Of the cases notified during 1956, i.e., 66, two died during the Year.

The Cardiff Hospital Management Committee maintains a Chest Clinic in Barry and statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1956, have been received from the Chest Physician (Dr. S. H. Graham).

Number of attendances at Clinic 5,713

Number of new patients examined 637

The findings on these new patients have been analysed as follow:—

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Found to be Tuberculous:					
Respiratory ...	24	26	6	9	65
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	2	3	3	8
Found to be Non-Tuberculous ...	163	142	96	86	487
Requiring further observation ...	36	25	9	7	77
TOTALS ...	223	195	114	105	637

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

The General Population Survey, commenced in 1955, was completed in the early part of 1956.

Details are given in Table IX (page 18) but it must be borne in mind that to obtain an overall picture of the Survey the 1956 figures must be read in conjunction with those for 1955.

The survey of senior school children was also completed and the foregoing remarks similarly apply.

Selected groups of the population were examined during the Year and details of findings are given in Table IX.

Table IX—Details of Surveys carried out by the Mass Radiography Service in the Barry Area during the period 1st January–31st December, 1956.

Survey Group	Total No. Examined	Diagnosed by Mass Radiography Service		Classification received from Chest Physician in respect of cases referred for further investigation						Did Not Attend	Nil Abnormal Discovered
		Total Abnormal	Referred to Chest Physician for further investigation	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities	Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis New Case	Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis Old Case	Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Requiring further observation	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities		
General Population (Part Survey)	2 928 (10,547)	149 (435)	30 (47)	119 (388)	7 (11)	2 (5)	5 (3)	3 (10)	7 (12)	6 (4)	— (2)
School Children	160 (5,093)	1 (40)	1 (9)	— (31)	— (1)	— (—)	— (2)	— (1)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (2)
Selected Groups	796 (2,937)	26 (178)	5 (28)	21 (150)	— (4)	— (—)	— (6)	1 (6)	2 (9)	— (1)	2 (2)
Grand Total	3,884 (18,577)	176 (653)	36 (84)	140 (569)	7 (16)	2 (5)	5 (11)	4 (17)	10 (24)	6 (5)	2 (6)

NOTE— The figures in parenthesis are those in respect of examinations undertaken in 1955.
See also relative remarks on page 17.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the Year, the Glamorgan County Council undertook B.C.G. Vaccination of 294 mantoux-negative children.

In addition, 24 newborn children from the Barry Area received B.C.G. Vaccination at Cardiff Hospitals prior to removal home, as there were known cases of tuberculosis in their households.

(b) OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

271 cases were notified during the Year, compared with 945 in 1955.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and those removed to hospital during 1955 and 1956.

TABLE X

	Number Notified		Number removed to Hospital	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
Dysentery	6	82	1	—
Erysipelas	13	4	—	1
Food Poisoning	11	7	8	—
Malaria	1	—	1	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	762	8	5	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	2	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	33	1	4
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ...	1	1	—	1
Non-Paralytic	2	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	32	38	*—	†—
Scarlet Fever	64	70	5	12
Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	24	25	2	—
TOTALS	945	271	25	21

* All cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from hospital.

† 37 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from hospital.

DIPHTHERIA

No case was notified during the Year. The last case notified in the Area was in February, 1947, and no death has occurred for the last fourteen years.

The following details of Immunisation during the Year have been kindly supplied by the S.E. Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council:—

Number of children immunised during 1956 .. 597

DYSENTERY

A mild form of dysentery occurred between March and September. This condition is quite common, spreads easily amongst children and frequently remains undiagnosed. On this occasion, with the co-operation of the general practitioners, sufferers were carefully sought out and given intensive treatment in an effort to eradicate the chronic 'carrier'. This attempt was largely successful and no further cases were notified after the period mentioned.

POLIOMYELITIS

One case occurred in January and was of a severe form with considerable residual paralysis.

During the Year, vaccination against poliomyelitis was instituted throughout the Country, the Scheme being completely voluntary and available to children born in the years 1947-1954 inclusive; each selected child being offered two injections of vaccine.

The Local Health Authority (Glamorgan County Council) immediately implemented the Scheme and commenced this protective treatment late in May, carrying on to the end of June, when vaccinations were suspended on Ministry instruction. Permission to resume was obtained in late December and, during the Year, a total of 303 injections were given at the Barry Clinic.

TYPHOID FEVER

This patient was admitted to hospital almost immediately upon return from a Mediterranean country. No local source of infection was traced and it is certain that the disease was contracted abroad. The patient made a complete recovery.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks—1956

(a)	Total number of outbreaks	..	..	..	4
(b)	Number of cases	..	..	..	7
(c)	Number of deaths	..	..	..	Nil
(d)	Details of foods, organisms or other agents responsible:—				

(i) OUTBREAK NO. 1 (1 case)

Food Causing Outbreak—Not known

Agent Causing Outbreak—Salmonella give

Severity of Illness—Fairly severe

Remarks—Patient was member of a large family, all of whom were negative. Home standards good.

(ii) OUTBREAK NO. 2 (2 cases)

Food Causing Outbreak—Not known

Agent Causing Outbreak—Salmonella typhimurium

Severity of Illness—Mild

Remarks—Patients affected were a mother and child, mother probably being cause of the outbreak. No fault could be found with the standard of hygiene in the home.

(iii) OUTBREAK NO. 3 (2 cases)

Food Causing Outbreak—Home cooked ham

Agent Causing Outbreak—Staphylococcal enterotoxin

Severity of Illness—Severe

Remarks—These patients visited Barry on a day's outing, bringing with them ham sandwiches. Specimens of the ham showed gross contamination with staphylococci. The cooked ham had been left exposed on a larder shelf for four days before consumption. The Medical Officer of Health of the patients' home town was informed.

(iv) OUTBREAK NO. 4 (2 cases)

Food Causing Outbreak—Veal, Ham and Egg Pie

Agent Causing Outbreak—Staphylococcal enterotoxin

Severity of Illness—Severe

Remarks—The patients concerned in this outbreak had shared a wrapped pie and the remaining portion of this pie contained staphylococcus aureus, as did a wrapped, unopened pie from the same consignment. The pies came from a factory in England and very detailed investigations were carried out at the factory, revealing the source of infection and thus enabling measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence.

Vaccination against Smallpox

All vaccinations in the Area are undertaken by the General Practitioners for the Glamorgan County Council.

During the period under review, 209 vaccination notifications, in respect of Barry, were received by the S.E. Divisional Health Office, Glamorgan County Council, as compared with 292 in the previous year.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953

During the Year, it was not found necessary to take action under these Regulations.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

It was not necessary to take action under these Regulations, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

No action was taken under this Section, which empowers the Council to apply for an Order for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Laboratory Service

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), The Parade, Cardiff.

Disinfection

During the Year, 39 houses were disinfected, also a large quantity of bedding and clothing at the Steam Disinfector.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

(Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention)

It was not found necessary to act under these provisions during the period under review.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50 (Burial of the Dead)

During the Year, the Department was called upon, in one instance, to take action under this Section.

The costs involved were borne by the Corporation.

Accidents in the Home

The Health Committee were greatly concerned at the number of accidents occurring in the home and, in an attempt to educate the public, they purchased nineteen thousand leaflets which were distributed throughout the Town.

Deprived Children

The following information has been obtained from the Children's Officer (Miss Beti Jones), Glamorgan County Council.

During 1956, 24 children from Barry were admitted to the care of the County Council in their various Homes, etc. The reasons for these admissions were as follows:—

<i>Reasons</i>				<i>Boys Girls</i>	
Desertion by mother	..	..	..	4	1
Illness of mother	..	..	..	8	2
Mother's confinement	..	..	..	2	2
Death of mother	..	..	..	1	1
Parent in prison..	..	..	..	1	2
Total ..				16	8

13 children (10 boys and 3 girls) were discharged from care during the Year.

At the end of the Year, 29 children (11 boys and 18 girls) from the Barry Area remained in care.

11 children are provided with foster homes in the Area, whilst 4 Barry children are away in Approved Schools.

Old People's Welfare

During the Year, 9 men and 10 women from the Barry Area were admitted to Hostels under the control of the Welfare Services Department of the Glamorgan County Council. The Director of Welfare Services (Mr. J. Howard Bargh) has also indicated that, in all, some 41 ex-Barry residents are so accommodated.

The ready co-operation at all times of the Director of Welfare Services is gratefully acknowledged and the close liaison between the staff of the S.E. Glamorgan Area (Area Clerk—Mr. R. H. Radcliffe) and this Office has frequently made possible the early and successful investigation of obscure and difficult cases.

During the Year, the local Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of Old People was reconstituted and an attempt was made by the members to obtain an up-to-date register of all old people living alone and of any who might need friendship from the Committee.

During Old People's Week, the Mayor of Barry, accompanied by the Chairman of the Committee, visited and distributed gifts to nearly 200 housebound old people and to the residents of the "Gwalia" Hostel, the patients at the Neale-Kent Hospital and to the elderly patients then at the Accident and Surgical Hospital.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service provided by the Barry Nursing and Samaritan Association proved so popular that the sessions were increased from three to four weekly. This Service is available to residents of the Borough aged sixty and over who are of insufficient means to afford the full fee of a private practitioner and who are not eligible for treatment under the National Health Service.

Some 1,400 treatments were carried out during the Year.

Meals on Wheels

Towards the end of the Year, the Women's Voluntary Service re-instituted their Meals on Wheels Service and were fortunate to obtain adequate facilities at the Dinam Hall. With the aid of the Barry Corporation and the Barry Nursing and Samaritan Association, they were enabled to obtain two charcoal heated containers for the delivery of meals which are distributed by W.V.S. transport.

During the last three months of the Year, 298 meals were provided.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water

The whole of the area of the Corporation is supplied with water from Taf Fechan. Details of distribution services were given in the 1951 Report.

With the exception of one or two isolated dwellings supplied by wells, all houses in the area are provided with water direct from the public mains.

Samples of water were regularly taken during the Year with uniformly satisfactory results. The following are typical reports.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Date of Analysis	...	...	...	25/8/56—29/8/56
Appearance in two-foot tube	...	...	...	Pale green, clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	...	...	...	16
Reaction pH	...	...	...	7.6
Total Hardness—	...	...	...	41
(a) Temporary	...	...	...	} parts per million
(b) Permanent	...	...	...	
Chlorides expressed as Cl.	...	...	...	
Nitrates expressed as N.	...	...	...	
Nitrites expressed as N.	...	...	...	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	9
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	Practically Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degrees	...	...	...	Nil
F. from Permanganate	...	...	...	0.006
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	0.014
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	Nil
Volume of Sediment	...	...	...	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	...	...	...	6
REMARKS	...	...	...	Fair Amount, chiefly oxide of iron.
				A soft faintly alkaline water, Chemical analysis indicates the sample to be of good organic quality

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Date of Analysis	...	...	...	4/10/56
Probable number of coliform bacilli	...	...	...	0 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	...	...	...	0 per 100 ml.
REMARKS	...	...	...	Satisfactory

Rivers and Streams

There are no rivers or streams of any size in the area.

Swimming Pool

The increasing popularity and the much heavier bathing loads experienced at the Knap Swimming Pool required a review of the purification system at the close of the 1955 Season.

The pumping plant has a turnover period of 12 hours, while the pool is of the open air type utilising sea water. Marginal chlorination was previously used and was found to be not completely satisfactory for a bath of this size, namely $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, with the extended turnover period. In consequence, a break-point system of chlorination was introduced in an experimental form during the Season 1956.

This method was found to be practicable and gave a completely sterile water with a minimum residual over break-point of one part per million in the heaviest bathing loads, whilst there was also a marked improvement in the clarity and appearance of the water. The break-point method is to be permanently installed for the 1957 Season.

Drainage and Sewerage

There are two main sea outfall systems of sewage disposal in the area, one situated at the Knap in the western end, and the other at Bendrick Rocks in the eastern end of the town.

As mentioned in the 1954 Report, the eastern end of the Borough is rapidly developing and, during the Year, the Corporation proceeded with their plans for a new scheme of drainage for this area. It is anticipated that a Public Inquiry will be held at an early date.

Three small disposal works operate in the west end of the District, one serving 35 dwellings and the other two dealing with about 250 dwellings each. The load on the two latter disposal works is extremely heavy and, during the Year, a scheme of improvements was submitted for Ministry approval.

Apart from a few farmsteads and outlying houses, all other premises are connected with the public sewer.

Sunshine Record

The following are details of the monthly recorded sun hours during the Year, together with the comparative figures for 1955.

			1956		1955
January	...	...	*62.9	...	27.2
February	...	...	83.7	...	74.7
March	...	...	140.7	...	147.4
April	...	...	195.9	...	168.0
May	...	...	257.8	...	234.2
June	...	...	200.1	...	175.4
July	...	...	181.0	...	290.6
August	...	...	169.2	...	229.8
September	...	...	66.9	...	163.7
October	...	...	97.3	...	104.5
November	...	...	47.3	...	60.4
December	...	...	18.9	...	26.1
Total	...	...	1,521.7 hours	...	1,702.0 hours
Monthly Average	...		126.81 hours	...	141.83 hours
Daily Average for the Year			4.16 hours	...	4.66 hours

(*Cardiff Recording)

Rainfall Record

The following are details of the monthly rainfall recordings during the past two years:

			1956		1955
January	...	...	4.72 ins.	...	3.41 ins.
February	...	...	0.66 ins.	...	1.38 ins.
March	...	...	1.24 ins.	...	1.37 ins.
April	...	...	1.06 ins.	...	1.48 ins.
May	...	...	1.51 ins.	...	4.65 ins.
June	...	...	2.19 ins.	...	3.77 ins.
July	...	...	3.01 ins.	...	0.42 ins.
August	...	...	6.04 ins.	...	1.15 ins.
September	...	...	5.39 ins.	...	2.04 ins.
October	...	...	1.40 ins.	...	1.39 ins.
November	...	...	1.15 ins.	...	2.92 ins.
December	...	...	3.57 ins.	...	4.59 ins.
Total			31.94 ins.	...	28.57 ins.
Monthly Average			2.661 ins.	...	2.381 ins.

Factories

The factories in the district have been systematically inspected and the details are set out in the following table.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) (FACTORIES ACT, 1937)

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	72	25	2	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	135	134	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	10	—	—
TOTAL	213	169	2	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S1.)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	2	1	—	—	—

3.—**Outwork**—During the Year, four outworkers were notified as residing in this district.

Summary of the Sanitary Work (other than Housing) Carried Out during the Year, 1956

Type of Property	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	13	93
Factories		
(a) Mechanical ...	101	57
(b) Non-mechanical ...	63	19
Boot Repairers' Premises		
(a) Mechanical ...	18	15
(b) Non-mechanical ...	6	—
Bakehouses		
(a) Mechanical ...	22	72
(b) Non-mechanical ...	3	6
Fish Friers' Premises ...	24	49
Butchers' Premises ...		
(a) Manufacturers ...	29	90
(b) Non-manufacturers ...	15	52
Other premises at which Cooked Meats, etc., are prepared ...	23	20

Type of Property	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
Grocers' Premises	224	373
Confectionery Shops	88	110
Green-grocers' Premises	97	166
Dairies and Milkshops	74	101
Cafes, Snack Bars	110	185
Premises at which Ice-Cream is manufactured/ sold	257	244
Premises at which Petroleum is stored ...	40	22

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations

Particulars of inspections made to premises controlled by Byelaws and Regulations are detailed in the summary of sanitary work carried out during the Year.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

There are 13 seamen's lodging houses in the district, registered to accommodate 110 seamen. The houses are well kept and regulated, and are subject to constant supervision.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The limited number of temporary structures in the District is being gradually reduced as families are re-housed from those dwellings showing most deterioration.

Caravan Sites

There are two sites in the Borough licensed in respect of caravan dwellings.

The first of these is permitted to house thirty caravans throughout the year and the licence is renewable annually. The second site has a seasonal licence—from April to October inclusive—and houses twenty-four caravans. In addition, the Corporation issued individual licences to six caravan occupiers on this second site.

Both sites are well maintained.

Legal proceedings were taken under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of a third site (not now licensed) and the owner/occupier was fined £1.

Housing

During the Year, 2,741 inspections were made in respect of sanitary defects.

457 informal notices were served and 539 complied with.

Formal action under the Housing Act, 1936, was taken in 30 cases, 22 houses being repaired as a result of this type of action (16 by owners and 6 by the Corporation in default).

Four properties (including one temporary structure) were demolished during the Year but no Closing Orders were made.

The enforcement of housing repairs is still a difficult proposition but slight progress was made.

During the Year, no applications were made for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Twelve certificates were revoked in the period under review.

Legal proceedings were undertaken when a property owner failed to supply information as required under the provisions of Section 168, Housing Act, 1936. He was fined £2 in each of the two instances.

Housing—General

Number of inhabited premises at 31/3/56:—

Houses	..	..	..	10,759
Houses/Shops	..	..	..	463
Prefabricated Bungalows	..	..	..	100
Aluminium Bungalows	..	..	..	100
Squatters' Hutments	..	..	..	25
TOTAL	..	..	..	<u>11,447</u>

Number of houses completed during the Year:—

Council	..	..	..	126
Private	..	..	..	123*
TOTAL	..	..	..	<u>249</u>

*Includes 15 built by Barry Self Build Association.

Number of houses under construction at end of Year:—

Council	..	..	..	128
Private	..	..	..	54
TOTAL	..	..	..	<u>182</u>

Total number of Council Houses at 31st December, 1956—2,866

(This figure includes 100 Prefabricated Bungalows and 100 Aluminium Bungalows)

Housing—Council Houses

During the Year under review, the following applicants were re-housed under the various sections of the Council's Letting Scheme:—

General List	..	..	..	118
Special Health List	..	..	..	14
Pensioners' List	..	..	..	18
Other Categories	..	..	..	48
TOTAL				198

In addition, 70 transfers and 32 exchanges were arranged.

The Corporation pursues the policy of allowing not only exchanges among their own tenants but also with those of other local authorities and with tenants of private houses in the Barry Area. Every effort is made to encourage small families to transfer from large houses and so ensure maximum use being made of the accommodation available.

Up to the end of 1956, 2,055 applicants in all categories had been re-housed since the War, and 484 transfers and 347 exchanges had been arranged.

House Letting Scheme.

The Scheme generally is administered by the Borough Treasurer but certain aspects of it affect the Department and these are discussed in the following paragraphs.

GENERAL LIST

All applications for admission to this List are considered for the award of points on the grounds of "Insanitary Conditions and Absence of Normal Health Requirements." During the Year, the Chief Public Health Inspector made 243 inspections for this purpose and details of sanitary marks resulting were forwarded to the Borough Treasurer's Department.

SPECIAL HEALTH LIST

As far as the General List is concerned, no points are awarded on the grounds of ill-health. However, anyone who has made application for a Council house can submit a medical certificate in support thereof. These are considered by the Medical Officer of Health and, where deemed necessary, recommendations for re-housing on medical grounds are submitted to the Corporation. Lettings from the Special Health List are on a proportionate basis with other Lists and, during the Year, 14 cases were so dealt with.

The Special Health List has made it possible to deal fairly comprehensively with conditions which through overcrowding might cause danger to public health. Some relief has also been afforded to applicants whose severe physical disabilities have made essential the provision of ground floor accommodation.

From the Scheme's inception to the end of the Year, 162 applicants had been re-housed on this List, the medical conditions involved being as follows:—

Tuberculosis	..	..	..	97
Other Conditions	..	..	..	65

Old Age Pensioners' List

Towards the end of the Year it was decided to increase the allocation of houses for nomination by the Medical Officer of Health to three in every twelve lettings.

Eight cases were so nominated but up to the end of 1956 none had been re-housed.

SUB-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION

In 1956, fifteen families (including nine from ex-military hutments) were re-housed from properties no longer fit for habitation.

Hutments: Ex-Military Camps

Occupied hutments were reduced to 19 by 31st December, 1956.

Drains

During the Year, 79 drains were tested upon complaint or after repairs had been carried out. It has been pointed out in previous reports that all drains are subject to inspection before being closed in.

Rodent Control

Rodent Control has been exercised in this area since the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Corporation have had a rodent operator in their service since the Act came into operation. Complaints received are immediately investigated and the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are followed. During the year, 253 premises were treated, viz., 174 private dwelling houses, 62 business premises, and 17 Local Authority properties. Follow-up visits were made in every instance.

A maintenance treatment for rats in sewers is carried out twice yearly by the Borough Engineer's Department. Types of poison and of bait are varied in accordance with Ministry recommendation for each treatment.

Recent results show that of 1,856 manholes baited at each treatment, there were 499 part-takes of bait, while in 22 cases the take was complete.

Public Cleansing

The semi-weekly removal of house refuse and the daily removal of trade refuse is carried out by means of mechanical transport. Salvage work has been maintained in conjunction with public cleansing.

The Corporation maintains a Refuse Destructor and also undertakes controlled tipping at a dis-used claypit in Cadoxton which has substantial capacity for further tipping.

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer:—

					<i>Tons Cwts.</i>
Weight disposed at Refuse Destructor	..	..	..	5,827	18
Estimated Weight disposed at Tip by Council	..	..	..	9,390	0
Estimated Weight disposed at Tip by other Vehicles				781	0
TOTAL	..	..	..	15,998	18

In addition to house and trade refuse, other materials were disposed of at the Tip and the following estimated weights have been provided by the Borough Engineer:—

					<i>Tons Cwts.</i>
By Council Vehicles	..	..	..	5,905	0
By Other Vehicles	..	..	..	7,087	0
TOTAL	..	..	..	12,992	0

(Period 8/1/56 to 30/12/56)

Bed Bugs

Several complaints were received during the Year and investigations made in each case. Infestation in Corporation houses is dealt with by our own employees and in privately-owned houses by the occupants. Instructions are given as to the methods to be employed and insecticides provided at the expense of the Corporation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950—Specification of Areas

Barry became part of a specified area under the The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954.

During the Year, 8 samples of milk were bacteriologically tested for keeping qualities and all proved satisfactory.

In addition, 22 samples were referred for examination for tubercle bacilli and negative results obtained in each case.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, and The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

Licences were issued under the above Regulations to dealers selling "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milks.

There are no pasteurising or sterilising plants within the Borough.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954

Regular inspections have been made of the premises covered by the Regulations and, generally speaking, these were found to be kept in satisfactory condition.

Ice Cream

Strict supervision of all premises manufacturing and retailing ice-cream was exercised throughout the Year and the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52, were found to be observed. There are relatively few manufacturers of ice-cream in the Borough as the tendency in recent years has been towards the emergence of larger factories which supply the many retailers. This trend has simplified the supervision of ice-cream manufacture.

Twenty-one samples were taken in 1956 and these were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test.

The samples were graded as follows:—

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	19
,, 2	..	..	..	..	2
,, 3	..	..	..	..	—
,, 4	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	21

Meat Inspection (Public Abattoir)

The whole of the meat inspection in the Public Abattoir is carried out by your Meat Inspectors and the results of the inspections are indicated in the following Table.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	617	49	457	10,752	9,843	—
Number inspected ...	617	49	457	10,752	9,843	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemn- ed	—	1	2	13	11	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	259	35	2	492	605	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tub- erculosis and cysticerci	40.36	73.47	0.88	4.70	6.16	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> ...						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	1	—	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	15	4	—	—	264	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.43	10.20	—	—	2.31	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Inspection (Shops)

It was found necessary to condemn 1,964 lbs. of meat in Butchers' Shops. The greater portion of this was affected with internal decomposition.

Food Inspection

Food inspections were regularly carried out and during the Year, 6,288 lbs. of various foods were found to be unfit for human consumption. All these condemned foodstuffs were destroyed at the Corporation's Refuse Destructor.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, became operative on the 1st January, 1956, and, under its provisions, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, made the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

These Regulations, now the principal instrument for enforcing sound food hygiene practice, lay down requirements in respect of (i) the cleanliness of food premises, apparatus and equipment, (ii) the hygienic handling of food, (iii) the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are carriers of, certain infections, (iv) the construction of food premises, their repair and maintenance and the facilities to be provided, and (v) the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept in food premises.

Since the advent of the above Regulations, all food handling premises have been carefully inspected in order to ascertain in which respects they fall short of the requirements. The proprietors have been informed of their particular shortcomings and have received a brief summary of the Regulations for their guidance.

In most cases, reasonable co-operation has been forthcoming and the general response can be considered satisfactory. Difficult cases have been encountered and pressure is still being brought to bear in some instances.

The following samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector and submitted to the Public Analyst.

Almond Flavouring ..	1	Liquorice, Aniseed & ..	1
Butter	12	Squills	1
Breakfast Food ..	6	Milk	18
Biscuits	1	Mustard	1
Blancmange Powder ..	4	Meat Paste	2
Baking Powder ..	2	Marmalade	1
Boric Acid	1	Mixed Peel	1
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	Marzipan	1
Condensed Milk ..	1	Macaroni	3
Cake, Sponge & Pudding		Mixed Peel	2
Mixtures	14	Mincemeat	1
Cornflour	3	Malt Vinegar	1
Cinnamon	1	Mixed Spice	1
Canned Fish	4	Margarine	1
Canned Meat Product ..	2	Olive Oil	1
Canned Fruit	1	Prunes	1
Canned Vegetables ..	1	Processed Oats	2
Canned Spaghetti ..	1	Plum Pudding	1
Cocoa	1	Plain Flour	1
Custard Powder ..	3	Pearl Barley	1
Cloves	2	Pickled Onions	1
Curry Powder	2	Pickling Spice	1
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	Puffed Wheat	1
Camphorated Oil ..	1	Raising Powder	4
Cheese	2	Rusks	1
Corned Beef	1	Sage & Onion Stuffing ..	1
Corn Flakes	1	Stuffing	1
Desiccated Coconut ..	2	Salt	1
Dried Peas	4	Sauce	4
Dessert Powder ..	4	Spaghetti	1
Dried Mixed Fruit ..	1	Sterilised Cream	1
Epsom Salts	1	Self Raising Flour	4
Fish Paste	3	Split Peas	1
Fruit Pie	1	Sugar Confectionery ..	5
Friars Balsom	1	Sultanas	1
Glucose	1	Shredded Beef Suet ..	1
Golden Bread Crumbs ..	1	Sausages	1
Glauber's Salts	1	Sandwich Spread	1
Gravy Browning	1	Sugar	2
Ground Ginger	1	Tea	2
Ground Nutmeg	1	Tomato Ketchup	1
Ground Almonds	1	Tapioca	2
Gravy Powder	1	Table Jelly	2
Ground Rice	1	Vitamin Capsules	2
Health Salts	1	Vinegar	3
Ice-Cream	8	White Pepper	2
Jam	2		
Lard	3		
Lemon Curd	1		
		TOTAL	199

Of these samples, 197 proved satisfactory, whilst 2 were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory. Details of these latter samples are set out below:—

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Action Taken
Cake Mix. ...	Informal	Fat in sample rancid	The remaining stock was coll- ected and des- troyed
Pork Sausages ...	Formal	Percentage of meat lower than usual	Vendor warned

Shops and Offices

The provisions of the Shops Acts have been enforced and the inspections made during the Year have shown that a satisfactory standard is maintained.

Smoke Abatement

Barry is very fortunate in having little trouble from the emission of smoke and few complaints are received. No cases were discovered where a statutory nuisance existed.

PORT HEALTH SECTION

BARRY PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Constitution of Port Health Authority

The Port Health Authority was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 27th July, 1893, and an amending Order, dated 27th April, 1938, of the Ministry of Health made under Sections 3, 9 and 314 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Barry, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

During the Year there was no change in the Authority's limits of jurisdiction. The contributing Riparian Authorities are the Cardiff Rural District Council and the Cowbridge Rural District Council.

This is the 68th Annual Report of the Barry Port Health Authority and covers the work of the Authority during the Year. In compliance with Form Port 20, Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV and XVI are not repeated in full.

SECTION I—Staff

No change.

SECTION II—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ...	200	354,363	23	191	1
Coastwise ...	1,558	1,031,269	9	785	—
Total ...	1,758	1,385,632	32	976	1

SECTION III—Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—

Number of passengers *Inwards* .. 54—see observations

Number of passengers, *Outwards* .. 57— following

CARGO TRAFFIC—

Principal *Imports*—Oil and Spirit;
Coal and Coke;
Grain and Flour;
Pitwood and Mining Timber.

Principal *Exports*—Coal and Coke;
Oil and Spirit.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive:—

Home Ports:

Great Britain London and Bristol
Channel Ports.

Eire Dublin, Cork, Waterford.

Foreign Ports:

Belgium Antwerp.

France Various.

Holland Rotterdam.

Portugal Lisbon.

Scandinavia Various.

U.S.A. Newport News.

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic—The figures produced above have been provided through the courtesy of Mr. M. Morgan, H.M. Immigration Officer, Barry, and are further sub-divided, viz.:—

Passengers Landed Aliens 36; British 18

Passengers Embarked Aliens 23; British 34

The Port of Barry is not an approved port under the Aliens Order, 1953, and this fact is indicated in Section XV.

Cargo Traffic—The details set out in Table C in respect of Cargo Traffic have been extracted from the following figures kindly produced by the Dock Manager, Barry Docks (British Transport Commission—South Wales Docks).

As a matter of comparative interest, the 1955 figures are also submitted.

IMPORTS		1956	1955
Coal and Coke	...	154,885 tons	247,117 tons
Building and Road Materials	...	35,540 "	21,655 "
Fruit and Vegetables	...	778 "	2 "
Grain and Flour	...	98,820 "	91,478 "
Other Food and Provisions	...	1,612 "	4,044 "
Oil Seeds and Nuts	...	—	20 "
Oil and Spirit	...	163,759 "	198,583 "
Iron and Steel Goods	...	780 "	7,633 "
Raw Wool	...	—	2 "
Pitwood and Mining Timber	...	68,849 "	75,323 "
Other Timber	...	5,194 "	9,040 "
Chemicals and Chemical Fertilisers	...	861 "	60 "
Other Commodities	...	12,213 "	29,289 "
Total Imports	...	543,291 tons	684,246 tons
EXPORTS		1956	1955
Coal and Coke	...	1,410,481 tons	1,796,058 tons
Building and Road Materials	...	2,731 "	4,191 "
Other Food and Provisions	...	10,617 "	8,496 "
Grain and Flour	...	11,468 "	14,987 "
Machinery	...	26 "	91 "
Vehicles and Vehicle Parts	...	9,565 "	186 "
Tinplate	...	159 "	99 "
Iron and Steel Manufactures	...	416 "	886 "
Oil and Spirit	...	91,198 "	108,147 "
Chemicals and Chemical Fertilisers	...	73 "	283 "
Other Commodities	...	24,897 "	20,359 "
Total Exports	...	1,561,631 tons	1,953,783 tons
Total Imports and Exports	...	2,104,922 tons	2,638,029 tons

SECTION IV—Inland barge traffic

Not applicable to the Port of Barry.

SECTION V—Water Supply

No change.

The following Table shows the number of samples taken during the Year and the bacteriological results obtained:—

Source	Number of Sample	Satisfactory
Vessels	10	9
Dockside	15	13

OBSERVATIONS ON UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS.

As the vessel had sailed before the result became known, the information was forwarded to the next port of call where the necessary remedial action was undertaken.

In the cases arising from dockside investigations, corrective measures were taken and 'follow-up' samples proved satisfactory.

SECTION VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 and 1954

"EXCEPTED PORTS"

In June, the Ministry of Health intimated that the European territory of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany should be regarded as within the "excepted area" and the seaports in them as "excepted ports."

The Ministry further intimated that the Public Health (Ships) Regulations would be amended in due course but that in the meantime the definition "*excepted area*" should be read as if it included Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany and the definition "*excepted port*" as if it included the coast of Italy and the whole of the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Arising from this variation in arrangements between the Member States of Western European Union the following observations were recently issued by the World Health Organisation.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS (Article 104)—Arrangements relating to the Health Control of Sea Traffic in force in the Territories of the Member States of Western European Union.

as from 15th June, 1956.

AREA COVERED BY THE ARRANGEMENTS:

For sea traffic, the arrangements apply to ships trading solely between ports in the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales), the European coasts of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, * the Irish Republic, Italy and the Netherlands; these ports are termed "excepted ports."

SEAPORT HEALTH CONTROL—

- (i) The Maritime Declaration of Health is not required from any ship trading solely between the “excepted ports” and not calling at any other port (including Gibraltar) during its voyage. In normal health circumstances there is no need for such ships to ask for free pratique by radio.
- (ii) The following requirements, however, apply to all ships:
 - (a) The ship must show the appropriate international flags or signal lights to indicate the state of health on board on approaching the port.
 - (b) If no case or suspected case of infectious disease is present or has occurred on board during the voyage, the ship may proceed immediately to her berth, subject to any requirements of the harbour or customs authorities.
 - (c) Immediately free pratique is granted (frequently this is done before or as soon as the ship ties up), the normal boarding by agents and other authorised persons, the disembarkation of passengers and the unloading of cargo may, so far as the port health authority is concerned, proceed.
 - (d) During the stay of the ship in the port, authorised officers of the port health authority may board and inspect the vessel at any time and, if infectious disease is discovered, may take any necessary action permitted under the regulations of the country in which the port is situated. The authority may also examine, and if necessary detain or remove to hospital any person on board who is suffering or is suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease, or who is verminous and may impose such other preventive measures (e.g. disinfection, surveillance, etc.) as may be considered necessary.
 - (e) The master must provide any information on the request of the port health authority and notify the occurrence of any sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature.
- (iii) The procedure for the issue of international Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates at designated and approved ports is unaltered.

Temporary suspension of these seaport health control arrangements.

In abnormal or exceptional circumstances—e.g., if a port in one of the countries named is declared infected with one of the 'quarantinable diseases', or if a case of serious infectious diseases is present on a ship—the above arrangements may be wholly or partially suspended by notice issued by the health administration.

*Although not a member of the Union, the Republic of Ireland has decided to participate in these arrangements.

The information contained in the foregoing paragraphs was, upon receipt, conveyed to the H.M. Customs (Waterguard) and Barry Channel Pilotage Authority.

SECTION VII—Smallpox.

- (1) *Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district:—*

Penrhys Hospital, Rhondda.

- (2) *Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews:—*

The responsible Authority for the ambulance service is the Glamorgan County Council.

Arrangements have been made by this Authority for the transport of all cases or suspected cases of smallpox to be dealt with by the County Ambulance Control Station at Severn Road, Treforest Trading Estate, where special drivers have been selected for the purpose.

In instances where the smallpox consultant for the Area has advised removal of a case, application for transport would be made to the Ambulance Control Station at Barry, who would pass the request to Treforest Control for action.

At the Treforest Station a supply of white gowns is kept and these would be issued to the drivers when called upon to convey smallpox cases.

Upon receipt of a call for transport, the Treforest Control would detail the vehicle and driver to be used and he would then proceed to Penrhys Hospital, Rhondda, where a nurse and necessary equipment would be picked up. The case would then be collected and taken to hospital.

The vehicle would be disinfected at the Hospital and, together with the driver, retained at the Hospital as long as considered necessary. The driver would be re-vaccinated immediately after conveying the patient to the Hospital.

(3) *Names of smallpox consultants available:—*

Dr. G. Emrys Harries,
Medical Superintendent,
City Isolation Hospital,
CARDIFF.

(Tel. No. CARDIFF 21466).

Private Address, etc.,
14 Dunraven Flats,
Westgate Street,
CARDIFF.

(Tel. No. CARDIFF 20231).

Dr. G. F. James Thomas,
Deputy Medical Superintendent,
St. David's Hospital,
CARDIFF.

(Tel. Nos. CARDIFF 20441 and 20478).

Private Address, etc.,
"The Leas,"
Highfields,
Llandaff,
CARDIFF.

(Tel. No. CARDIFF 72679).

(4) *Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox*

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Cardiff is available for the diagnosis of any suspected case.

SECTION VIII—Venereal Disease

During the Year there has been no change in the arrangements for dealing with Venereal Disease and the following details of attendances at the Barry Clinic have been kindly provided by Dr. P. Simon, Medical Officer i/c.

Seamen treated at Barry Venereal Diseases Clinic—1956

		Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non- Gonococcal Urethritis	Non- Venereal	Totals
CASES							
Total	...	3	9	15	27	163	217
New	...	—	6	7	22	129	164
ATTENDANCES							
Total	...	21	49	114	208	212	604
New	...	—	37	71	187	176	471

SECTION IX—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

TABLE D

CATEGORY	DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES DURING THE YEAR		NUMBER OF SHIPS CONCERNED
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ...	Rubella	—	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—

RUBELLA

This patient arrived from Hamburg on the m.v. 'British Marshall'. He recovered on board.

SECTION X—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

No cases were reported on ships entering the Port during the Year.

SECTION XI—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

During the Year, no "infected" or "suspected" ships arrived in the Port.

Vessels arriving from plague infected ports or suspected areas would be inspected on arrival by the Port Medical Officer and Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority. Such vessels would be thoroughly searched for rat evidence and rats caught or found dead submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

SECTION XII—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

(1) *Procedure for inspection of ships for rats*

Vessels are inspected by a Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority as soon as possible after docking. Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificates are inspected and an overall inspection for rat traces made of the ship. If evidence of rats is found during the validity of a Certificate held on board, the owners are advised to undertake fumigation. In the majority of cases, the ready co-operation of owners in this matter is obtained. However, should instances arise where such co-operation was not forthcoming, every effort would be made to control and reduce the rat population on board. Trapping and poisoning would be employed as methods of elimination and the use of rat-guards, painted and lighted gangways, etc., to prevent egress of the rodents ashore.

In cases where rat indications are found and the Certificate is not valid, fumigation is enforced.

(2) *Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.*

These examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), The Parade, Cardiff.

1 rat from a ship was sent to the Laboratory for examination and found to be free from rodent plague infection.

(3) *Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.*

During the Year, one vessel was fumigated with hydrogen cyanide. On two others, trapping and poisoning were undertaken by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator.

Fumigation of vessels in the district is undertaken by commercial contractors. Notification is received from the contractors as to the date and time when fumigation will take place; a Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority attends the fumigation and ensures that everything done is in strict compliance with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951.

The afore-mentioned fumigation was carried out by Scientex, Ltd., 12 West Bute Street, Cardiff.

(4) *Progress in the rat-proofing of ships*

Modern vessels are designed to provide an almost complete measure of rat-proofing and there is steady improvement in the older vessels.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Black rats ...	3
Brown rats ...	—
Species not known ...	—
Sent for examination	1
Infected with plague	—

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates Issued					No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with			After Poisoning	Total		
HCN (1)	Other fumigant (state method) (2)	After Trapping (3)	(4)*	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	—	—	—	1	78	79

*State poisons used and number of Certificates issued after each poison.

SECTION XIII—Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

NATURE AND NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS			NOTICES SERVED		RESULT OF SERVING NOTICES
			Statutory	Other	
Defects of original construction	976	}	Nil	1	1 complied with
Structural defects			Nil	98	98 complied with
through wear and tear			Nil	121	120 complied with
Dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health ...			Nil	20	19 complied with
Verminous conditions					
TOTAL ...	976		Nil	240	238 complied with

**SECTION XIV—Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations
1934 and 1948**

No change

**SECTION XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only
to ports approved for the landing of Aliens)**

Barry is not an approved port for this purpose.

SECTION XVI—Miscellaneous

**Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have
died on board ship from infectious disease**

No change

OTHER MATTERS

Rodent Control

**(a) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING)
ORDER, 1951.**

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING)
(AMENDMENT NO. 2) ORDER, 1956.**

The above-mentioned Amendment Order became operative on the 9th April, 1956, and authorised Port Health Authorities to charge a prescribed fee for the inspection of vessels for the purpose of issuing Rodent Control Certificates under Article 3 (2) (b) of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

The scale of charges to be as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
(a) if the vessel is 300 tons net or under	..	0	10	0
(b) if the vessel is over 300 tons net and not over 1,000 tons net		1	0	0
(c) if the vessel is over 1,000 tons net	..	2	0	0

9 Rodent Control Certificates were issued up to the 8th April. For the remainder of the Year, i.e. the period during which the Amendment Order was operative, 19 such certificates were issued.

**(b) RATS DESTROYED—IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WARE-
HOUSES.**

	<i>Black</i>	<i>Brown</i>
By Rodent Operator employed by British Transport Commission (South Wales Docks)	—	27
By Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator	.. Nil	Nil

FOOD INSPECTION

1. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948.

During the Year, the Cold Stores were regularly inspected and close contact maintained with the Flour Mills. Several requests were also received for the examination of items of ships' stores.

The following list shows details of foodstuffs condemned during the year by the Chief Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority. In several instances, the foodstuffs concerned, although unfit for human consumption, were found to be suitable for animal feeding purposes.

Bananas	..	..	..	..	8,064 lbs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	21 lbs.
Coffee	..	..	..	..	130½ lbs.
Cereals (mainly Wheat)	..	..	..	..	18,408 lbs.
				597 pkts.	
Fish	..	..	..	..	155 lbs.
Fish, Tinned	..	..	..	..	46 tins
Flour	..	..	..	..	10,105 lbs.
Fruit, dried (assorted)	..	..	..	..	370 lbs.
Lard	..	..	..	..	69 lbs.
Meat and Offal	..	..	..	..	961 lbs.
Milk, Tinned	..	..	..	..	480 tins.
Pickles	..	..	..	..	112 lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	5,824 lbs.
Spices	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Tomato Puree	..	..	..	..	32 tins.
Vegetables, Dried	..	..	..	..	475 lbs.
Vegetables, Tinned	..	..	..	..	60 lbs.

2. THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1948.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the Year.

Factories and Workshops

Frequent inspections of the sanitary conveniences were made during the Year. All nuisances have been reported upon and the remedial work carried out. The conditions from a public health point of view are satisfactory.

Sanitary Conveniences on Dockside

These are adequate and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Foreign Animals Orders, 1910-1919

These Orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports, scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on which animals are carried.

25 dogs and 45 cats were brought to the Port during the Year, and remained on board.

Dangerous Drugs (No. 3) Regulations, 1923

Five certificates were issued under these Regulations during the Year.

CARDIFF (RHOOSE) AIRPORT

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952 and 1954

During the Year, these Regulations were varied similarly to the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, the effect being that the European territory of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany came to be regarded as within the "excepted area."

The following Tables give details in respect of Aliens and Arrivals at the Airport:—

Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport—Table I

Medical Examination of Aliens

(Year ended 31/12/56)

Number of arriving aircraft carrying aliens	..	189
Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)	..	686
Total number of aliens medically examined	..	1
Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined		Nil

Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport—Table II

(Year ended 31/12/56)

Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals.

<i>From</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>	<i>Passengers</i>
"Excepted Area"	1,540	14,124
Europe outside "Excepted Area" ..	18	389
TOTAL	1,558	14,513

NOTE: "Excepted Area" means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Irish Republic, France in Europe, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy in Europe.

Conclusion

I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Members of the Corporation for their continued support and consideration and to the Staffs of the Public Health and Port Health Departments for the efficient and loyal service rendered by them during the Year under review.

I would record my appreciation of the co-operation shown by all the health and social service authorities operating in the Borough.

My thanks are also tendered to the Officers of H.M. Customs, the Officials of British Transport Commission (South Wales Docks) the Harbour Master, the Barry Channel Pilots and all Officials at Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport for the manner in which they have so readily assisted in the maintenance of public health and prevention of disease in the Ports.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LENNOX,

Medical Officer of Health.

INDEX

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<i>Page(s)</i>
Accidents in the Home	23
Area of Borough	4
Assistance Act, 1948	22
Bed Bugs	33
Births	...6, 7, 9
Caravan Sites	29
Children, Deprived	23
Chiropody Service	24
Cleansing, Public	33
Deaths	6—9; 11
Diphtheria—Immunisation, etc.	19
Disinfection	22
Drainage and Sewerage	... 26, 32
Dysentery	20
Factories	... 27, 28
Food Inspection	...36—38
Food Poisoning	21
Housing	...29—32
Hutments—Ex-Military Camps	32
Ice-Cream	34
Infant Mortality	7—9; 12
Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases...	... 14, 19
Maternal Mortality	... 7, 8
Meals on Wheels	24
Meat Inspection	... 35, 36
Milk	34
Neo-Natal Mortality	7, 9, 13
Poliomyelitis	20
Population	... 4—6
Puerperal Pyrexia	8
Rainfall	27
Rateable Value	4
Rodent Control	... 32, 33
Sanitary Work during Year (Summary)	... 28, 29
Seamen's Lodging Houses	29
Smoke Abatement	38

	<i>Page(s)</i>
Statistics, Vital: Barry	6—9; 11—13
National	9
Glamorgan County	10
Stillbirths	6, 7, 9
Sunshine	26
Swimming Pool	25
Tents, Vans, Sheds	29
Tuberculosis: General	15—17; 22
Vaccination—B.C.G.	19
Mass Radiography Survey	17, 18
Typhoid Fever	20
Vaccination (Small-pox)	22
Water, Supply, Analyses, etc.	24, 25
Welfare, Old People	23

PORT HEALTH

Aliens	50
Ambulance Service	45
Animals	52
Burials	50
Certificates, Deratting and Deratting Exemption	49
Constitution of Authority	40
Consultants, Smallpox	46
Deratting, Methods, Contractors, etc.	48
Drugs, Dangerous	52
Exports	41, 42
Factories and Workshops	51
Food Inspection, etc.	51
Imports	41, 42
Infectious Diseases	47
Inspections, Vessels	48, 49
Jurisdiction, Limits of	40
Laboratory Service	46, 48
Malaria	47
Milk, Imported	51
Plague	47
Ports, Principal	41
Rat-Proofing, Vessels	49
Rats, Destroyed	49, 50
Regulations, Public Health (Ships)	43—45
Rodent Control	48—50

	<i>Page(s)</i>
Shellfish	50
Shipping, Amount of	40
Smallpox	45, 46
Staff	40

Tables:

B (Shipping, Amount of)	40
C (Traffic, Passenger ; Cargo—Principal Ports)	41
D (Infectious Diseases, etc.)	47
E (Rodents Destroyed)	49
F (Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates)	49
G (Inspections and Notices)	49
Venereal Diseases	46
Water Supply	42, 43

CARDIFF (RHOOSE) AIRPORT

Aliens (Table I)	52
Arrivals (Table II)	52

